JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -SAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 565 Broadway, opposite fetropolitan Hotel.—Etmorian Singing, Dancing, &c.—inguist Capitalists on a Lark.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Sing DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway. - BLIND TON'S PIANO BROADWAY ATHEN &UM, Broadway .- Moving Diona

MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 37 and 39 Bowery.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ermiopian Min NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART-Corner

New York, Friday, October 27, 1865.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

European news to the 15th inst, was brought by Cunard steamship Africa, which arrived at Halifax yes-

The steamships Hopes from Southampton on the 11th and the City of New York, from Queenstown on the 12th

inst, arrived at this port yesterday.

An explanation, stated by the London Times to given on authority, has been published with recard to Earl Russell's proposal of a commission on the Alabama claims. This explanation asserts that the position taken by the British government would preclude the losses from the piracies by the robel cruisers being referred to

of the "Forn Seed" Fenians have been arrested in Ireland, and documents with the signature of Head Cen-tro (now President) Mahony figure largely in the evi-

Cholera appears to die hard in Europe, and in Madrid, Paris and in England the attacks have increased in number since the last previous advices. The approach of winter, however, is looked forward to to put an end to the epidemic for this year.

In the London money market, on the 14th instant,

United States five-twenties were quoted at 6714 a 6814, and British consols at 88% a 89.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The trial of Jefferson Davis for the crime of treason, ore the United States Supreme Court, either in Wash ington or Richmond, at an early day, has, our despatches from the former city state, been decided on, and the arrangements are nearly completed, the counsel for the government having been selected by Attorney General peed, and the friends of Davis having secured counsel

It is reported in Washington that the Secretary of the Navy has directed all our available steam war vessels to be immediately got ready for sea. The object of this order is not stated, and for the present all persons are at liberty to indulge in their own conjectures.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister in Washington, yes-terday received despatches, we are informed, indicating imperialists of Matamoros and the reoccupation of the entire State of Tamaulipas by President Juarez's forces. advices received by our government, and the full denouement of important plans which have been for some time part in process of execution by the Mexican republicans along the Rio Grande border is said to be

By way of New Orleans we have advices stating that in the 19th inst. Patamores was so closely besieged by from three to five thousand republicans that the imperialists dared not centure beyond the fortifications of the town, and all their communications with other points on the Rio Grande and with the in terror, excepting via Brownsv.lle, on the American sude of the river, were cut off. It is also reported that the republic a chief General Vega has invested the un perialist city of Tampico Eighteen beindred imperial troops for the relief of Matamores, in charge of two million dollars in specie, were said to be on the way from

As interesting in connection with the affairs of the republic of Mexico, we give this morning some facts relating to the new Mexican loan for thirty millions of dollars which was placed on this market on Monday denomination of five hundred dollars. Already the demand for these bonds is very great, applications pouring in from banks and individuals in different parts of the country, as well as in the metropolis, accompanied by warm expressions of sympathy for the cause which the ban is intended to subserve.

Don Argustin de Hurbide, tile oldest son of the first

Emperor of Me ci o, is now in this city. He has been offer d rink and emoluments by Maximilian, but has de-Despatches to the 17th inst. from Panama and other

portions of the republic of Colombia reached us by the steamship New York, which arrived here yesterday from Aspinwall, having put into Norfolk for coal on the way. The New York brought over one million one hundred thousand dollars in spec e and some specimens of gold ore taken from the newly discovered lathner depos to near the line of the Patrama Railroad. Mor extensive discoveries are expected to follow, and the Panama and Aspiswall people are anticipating a great rush to the new diggings, and a consequent animation in business generally. There is nothing later in relation to the revolution in Peru or the Spanish demands of Chile, and no news of consequence from the Centra American republies, but we have accounts of additional innerrectionary operations in Colombia and apprehen sions of once of still greater d'in asions. As a sort of natural consequence of the invasion of the State of Panama from the State of Canca, the suppression which we have niready chronicled. Canca has recently suffered an irruption from the State of Antioquia. This new war it leoked upon by many as merely the advance guard of others with which the ever troubled Columbia republic will shortly be affected. The 1sthmus of Panami continues beatthy

The s'ever thip Zedjac, Capain Bulk'ey, from Savan no news of particular importance. How Walter A. Por ward, Judge of the Supreme Court of Florida, died in Savannah on the 19th inst. Assistant Surgeon Tow. of the Tw-10th Maine regiment, has been appointed Medi cal Director of the sub-district of the Og other, Georgia, in place of Dr. Baldwin, who returned home with regiment -the One Hundred and Seventy-third New

An addition to Louis Napoleon's naval fleet in our harbor was made yesterday by the arrival of the French gunboat D'Estaing, Captain de Bonrauge.

The South Carolina Logislature, elected on the 18th

inst. assembled in Columbia on Wednesday of the week, and yesterday the message of Governor Perry was delivered. The Governor congratulates the member on the rapid progress the State has made in reconstruction on the good features possessed by the new constitution and on the benefits which will result to the State from the abolition of slavery; eulogues President Jonnson fo his liberal and beneficent course towards the South recommends the fostering of internal improvements ree and manufactures, the passage of laws for tection of the freedmen and the encouragement of gration; suggests submitting to the people the the militia, as the authorities at Washington have completely established the national troops will be with-frawn from the State. informed him that so soon as the civil government is rawn from the State.

The Secretary of the Treasury has officially announced

that the entire fifty millions of government five-twenty bonds recently offered to the public in heu of certifica indebtedness, compound interest notes and Treasury

notes have been taken.

Mr. E. A. Rollins was yesterday promoted to the posttion of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to succeed Mr. Octon, who resigned on the previous day, and Ma Deputy Commissioner, to fill the place made vacant by

The Indian Bureau yesterday received intelligence

that the Legislature of the Chickasaw Nation has ratifled

the treaties lately negotiated at Fort Smith, Arkansas, including the provision abolishing slavery.

The Health Commissioners of this port, in accordance with a call of Mayor Gunther, yesterday held a meeting to devise measures for preventing the visitation of the cholera. Little apprehension is entertained regarding its appearance during the winter; but it is thought necessary to be prepared against it in the spring. Several of sary to be prepared against it in the spring. the gentlemen present spoke briefly, and finally a reso tion was adopted appointing the Mayor of Jersey City the Health Officer of the Port, the Health Officer o Brooklyn and the Resident Physician of this city a committee to apply to the national government for a situatiable to retain passengers arriving on cholera infected vessels and those coming from ports where the disease has appeared. Sandy Hook is proposed as the location of this astablishment.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Councilme held a meeting yesterday to hear arguments on the po-tition of down town merchants for the removal of the street car rails from Greenwich and Washington street below Canal street. Several of the merchants appeared and spoke in behalf of their petition, representing the railroads on those streets as a great impodiment to bus ness and little accommodation to the public. The com mittee, without giving any decisive reply, adjourne from the Corporation Attorney the power of the Com

A rather novel freak of an applicant for admi practice in the United States Circuit Court was exhibite yesterday. While Judge Nelson was on the bend United States District Attorney Daniel S. Dickinson mad the usual application to practice in the United State of Mississippi, ex-United States Senator and ex-memi by direction of the Court, presented himself at the clerk's desk and took the oath to support the constitu-tion. But there was a test which Mr. Foote evidently did not dream of-an oath required by a late act of Co gress, to the effect that the applicant has not voluntaril orne arms against the United States, &c. This or Mr. Foote declined to take, and so declining left th

gard to who is the proper person to remove an executio of sale was yesterday before Judge Ingraham, of the Sc preme Court, on the application of Mr. John Kerr to ! released from the purchase of certain lots of real estate ought by him at a referee's sale in July last, the title t which is supposed to be defective. The Judge heard a statement of the case and the arguments of counsel, and

In the case of Margaret Boyle, committed by a police fustice on a charge of disorderly conduct, and who was esterday before Judge Ingraham, by virtue of a writ o babeas corpus, on an application for her discharge, the Judge rendered a decision refering the application, ordering that the prisoner be remanded to custody and that the writ be discharged.

Edward B. Ketchura enjoyed another short resp from his confinement in the Tombs yesterday, and was again in the chambers of the Superior Court, it being the me appointed for taking his evidence in the suit brough by Mr. McVickar for the recovery of seventy thousan dollars alleged to have been placed to his credit by young Ketchum in the keeping of Greenleaf, Norris & Co. extrapation, however, did not proceed, in conseq Ket hum's counsel having appealed from the order of Judge Ponerief permitting his evidence to be taker Should the appeal be sustained Ketchem will not testifu

Judge Monerief has rendered a decision in the case of Stuart verses the Greenwich and Union Dime Saving Ean'rs, ordering the substitution of the Phenix Bank in place of the defendants above named as the place of de posit for certain money claimed by Charten Brown, aliathe Jenkins defalentions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James

ferilin, indicted for stealing eighty dollars' worth clothing from Edward W. Burdick, of Wooster street on the Idth of October, pleased guilty. Charles Smith charged with burglary in entering the establishment Albert J. Dewey, of Brondway, on the night of the 60 Smith were each sept to the State Prison for three year. Ann Foley was convicted of stenling lifty dollars fro ent to the Penitentiary for one year. Wm. Campbel as also found gulky of stenling a quarter pipe of bran Helin, of Dey street. The prisoner employed a cartmat to take it from the sidewalk to a house in Oliver street Mary Brady, a domestic, charged with stealing a thou and dollars' worth of wearing apparel and other proper ty owned by Zacharia Simmons, of East rixteentl street, pladed guilty to petty larceny, only twen dollars' worth of the goods being traced her. Elizabeth Rourke, indicted for stealing three handred dollars' worth of lades' clothing from El za A. Hamblin, on the 19th of October, pleade was tried on a charge of attempting to pass a ten dolla counterf it bill on the Goucester County Bank of Nov Jersey; but, as there was no evidence of guilty know dge of the character of the bill, he was acquitted Henry Ratz, who was charged with stealing a box of linens worth six hundred dollars, the property of Dong

las & Co., was also acquitted.

Yesterday the second, like the first, dock total of the steamers Winooski and Algenquin was prematurely ter inated by the latter re-sel. In the present case M Dick roon, of the Algonquin, ordered the stoppage of the engines of his vessel, on the ground that som technical advantage of him had been taken by those having charge of the Winoosk', which they emphatically The engines of the Winooski, however, were no stopped, and will continue to run unt'l the ninety-si-hours a reed upon for the test are completed, which will occur this afternoon. Her engineers say that she was gaining rapidly on the Algonquin for some time previous to that steamer withdrawing from the contest

The American Christian Commission continued it neeting vesterday from the day previous at the Ribl onse, Astor place. Among the gentlemen present we George H. Stuart, President; Chief Justice Chase, one of the Vice Presidents, and several clergymen of prom day, consisting of matters relating to the organization and location of a central office, determination of a plan of action, arrangement of financial matters on a proper basis, the election of officers and appointment of standing commettees, was continued, and other affairs were also spood of, aft r which an adjournment subject to th

call of the Executive Committee took place.
At the American Bible Union anniversary me eto, who made a short and encouraging speech. There cas nothing further of special public interest in the proed ng of the Union, whose anniversary session terms

nated last evening.

The namual meeting of the American Missionary As ciation was commenced at Plymouth church, Brooklyn on Wednesday and concluded yesterday evening. The attendance was large. The subject of conferring upon the freedmen of the South the right of suffrage was advocated in the strongest terms. Reports were given it and addresses made by Rev. Dr. Patton, of New Jersey; Rev. Dr. Kirk, Messrs. Whipple and Baldwin, and Mr. Lwis Tappan. A voluminous communication was received and read from Horace James, Assistant Commis sioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abuf-doned Lands for the State of North Carplina. The exer-cises closed with addresses by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Storrs. Mr. Beecher endorses President Johnson and holds that Christian love is the only weapon now to be used to conquer the prejudices of the

Levi L. Farwell, charged with the murder of his mi trees, Harriet Wells, in Washington, was arrested in this city last evening by two of our detective police. Mr. Andrew H. H. Dawson, of Savannah, Ga., de livered a lecture last evening on the subject of "Recon-

iliation" to a small but select audience in the Coop Institute, during which he made one or two referen of an interesting character to the address of Wende Philips, in the same hall, on the previous night.

The ante-mortem examination was taken yesterday to the New York Hospital of policeman Hanford Corby who received supposed mortal injuries, on Wednesday night, at the store 22 Columbia street, by being beaten as alleged, by the proprietor, Julius Brechtman. O the conclusion of the deposition, and after some addi-tional testimony had been taken, the Coroner decided to admit Brechtman to ball in the sum of three thousand

Horatio J. Kendall, a private of the Twelfth Maint regiment, was accidentally drowned near Savannah, Ga.

The stock market was buoyant resteries. Govern-

nents were heavy. Gold was dull and closed at 145% a

commercial circles yesterday, and but little business was consummated. This was especially the case with imported merchandise, which was very quiet. Dotic goods were irregular. Cotton was more active and higher on the strength of the foreign news. Petro leum was dull, unsettled and lower. was firmer, but very quiet. Corn was higher and moi active. Pork was firmer at the opening, but closs heavy and lower. Lard was dult and a shade lowe Whiskey was inactive and also lower.

The Approaching Trial of Jeff. Davis for

One of our Washington correspondents announces this morning that the authorities have made all the necessary arrangements for the trial of Jefferson Davis before the Supreme Court. The necessary counsel for the prosecu tion have been retained, and the arrangements are perfected, in order that the trial may speedily follow that of Wirz.

It is apparent that the President, with that firmness which has ever characterized him, is determined, while dealing leniently with the masses of the rebels, to so enforce the laws against the leading spirits of the rebellion as to make good his declaration that he would "make treason odious." While he is daily pardoning the deceived and misled masses he is selecting from among the leaders such as represent the most criminal phases of the rebellion, and, while putting them on trial for their lives, is employing the occasions to expose to the scorn of the world the horrible atrocities which have resulted from their crimes. The trial of the conspirators served to show the vindictive nature of the traitors. In that of Wirz the world has been shown what inhumanities these leaders, of whom Wirz, though only a tool, was yet a representative, were capable, and the purpose of the government in convicting Wirz has been less to punish the man than to prove the rebel government capable of committing cruelties more horrible than those of the Black Hole of Calcutta. In trying Jefferson Davis for treason the government will aim, not so much to convict and hang the traitor, as to define the nature of the crime, fix its punishment and reveal what atrocities it has fathered and pro

In such a trial, before the highest tribunal in the land, there will come up for final legal arbitrament the various questions which have agitated the country, in Congressional halls and on battle fields, for the past forty years.

The Anglo-Rebel Pirate Imbroglio-The Semi-Official Explanation.

It is announced in the foreign news by the Africa that the London Times has an "explanation" in relation to the just published correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, and, further, that this explanation is "semi-official." The explanation is that "the position taken by the British government would preclude the losses from the piracies by the rebel craisers being referred to the proposed commissioners." This is an explanation very much like the plea in the tub case. Defendant, being sued for a tub loaned to him, and re turned in a damaged condition, replied, first, that he returned the tub in a sound state; second that it was broken when he got it, and third that "he never had the tub anyhow." planation" of the London Times is equally reasonable. It informs us that England's position renders it impossible for a certain commission proposed by her, to take up the only question that we could possibly earry before the said commission, and the only subject of the corres pondence that led to the proposal of the com-

This semi-official explanation of the London Times is either a canard, or it is put out to quiet the British public. It may have been thought in England that the position of her that it denied in one breath the existence of a claim that in another it proposed a commission should consider; and this explanation is sent out to get over the difficulty, and to assure the public that Russell has not committed any such blunder. A little reflection will satisfy any one that this must be the case. The whole mader in discussion between Russell and Adams was this one of British Confederate cruisers. Through the whole length of the able documents given by us yesterday they never touch any other topic. It was the question of the piracles on our commerce, to the exclusion of ail others, that was before them, and at the end of his own argument Earl Russell declares that her Majesty's government is ready to consent to the appoint ment of a commission to which shall be referred the claims of the two Powers. And now we are informed that the position of England will render it impossible for the commission to take up the only claim we care a rush for. This diplomacy would be sufficiently British, but we do not believe that any such declaration really came from her Majesty's government.

The published correspondence between the two ministers excites the deepest interest in the two countries, in both of which the documents have apparently been read with avidity and the question weighed, and peace or war may rest upon this discussion. Perhaps the mass of the British public may find themselver fortified in the notion that they are right by the perusal of Russell's able letter; and it is cer tain that the letter of Mr. Adams will deepen the conviction, already clear in the American mind, that great wrongs have been done us in the past four years by the direct agency and action of England. When two such people take positions from which they will not rec and one feels deeply an injury done it, the appeal to the law of force, to war, seems to be the only solution. There appears to be one ready way to avoid the bitterness and the worst result of this discussion, and that is by the submission of this question, with severa other international questions, to a Congress of the great Powers. An international Congress

is the real remedy. THE MUSICIANS AND THE MANAGERS.—The musicians of this city have determined to domand an advance of wages. To this advance they are of course entitled. Their profession brings them in but a precarious support; they are employed but part of the year, and the prices of all the necessaries of life are very high, and appear to be going higher. If we are to believe the other papers, the managers of this city were never making so much money before, and are rapidly accumulating large fortunes. Under these circumstances we presome that they will accede at once to the demands of the musicisus in their orchestras

and allow their poor employes to share in their prosperity. This will settle the whole

The Cholera Sensation-The Duties of

The news from Europe by the Africa tells us of the ravages of the cholera at Madrid on the 12th inst., fifteen days ago. It is reported that there was a great increase of the epi demic there, and that in five hundred and forty cases there were one hundred and seven ty-five deaths on that day. As the disease has made such progress on its westward march, and as the latitude of Madrid is about that of Philadelphia, this news will be seized with avidity by the sensation makers, and may b made to cause a great deal of unnecessary alarm. It should be remembered that the latitude of forty degrees on the Spanish peninsula is very different from the same latitude on our coast. This difference is due to the influence of the Gulf stream-an influence so great that the climate of Spain is practically tropical one as compared with ours. The appearance, therefore, of cholera at Madrid in the middle of October, and the fact that it should rage there with intense fury, giving its own type to all the autumnal diseases do not by any means overthrow the argument that the disease is cut short by frostthe argument upon which the view of our own safety for the present year is based.

The sensetion papers have been spreading silly story as to the presence of the cholera here. There has occurred in Brook lyn a case of intestinal disease that looked to somebody like cholera, and some physician is said to have declared it that disease. There may possibly have been a sporadic case of cholera; but what of that? There are cases of cholera every year. Not : year has gone by since the cholera first visited us in which there have not been cases of in testinal disease which were diagnosed and treated as cholera, and called cholera, and which undoubtedly were just as choleraic in their character as this Brooklyn case. But this is a very different thing from the visitation of epidemic Asiatic cholera, as the Brooklyn people will find to their infinite satisfaction. It is consistent with the character of the sensation journals-ready to make money out of the most dangerous alarm-that they should make the most of this story. But it is in a high degree probable that we may have cholera next year. On the first visitation of cholera here there were several scattered cases at the end of one season while the disease was raging else where, and then it was cut short by the frost; but when the conditions favorable to the discase came in the next summer it raged with full fury. If it should visit us next summer how are we prepared for it? The answer to that is a disgrace to our city.

Every people must sooner or later pay the penalty for their political sins, and perhaps a heavier penalty when they are sins of omission than when they are of the other sort. It is possi ble that our time may have come to settle for a very heavy score of this nature. For a great many years it has been the distinguishing sin of our citizens that they did not care—that they were utterly indifferent to the political fate of this city. They have not generally declared themselves to be so. On the contrary, so far as declarations go, they would seem to have taken the deepest interest and to have felt the most intense horror at observing the gradual degradation of municipal politics. They have denounced municipal corruption without stint. They have spoken against it in occasional public harangues. They bave grumbled terribly at the taxes it brought to their doors, and the grumbles and harangue have echoed and re-echoed over every breakfast table in the metropolis; and as the echoes died away the worthy merchant went about condition of the city passed out of his busy

Except in words our people have been atterly apathetic on this point. They have constently failed to take any practical actionany steps that had even the promise of positive results. They have neglected their political duties until they may be said to have waived and relinquished their political rights, and those rights have gone by default to others. If there were any fact in our constitution or in our laws that disfranchised the better class of our citizens and disqualified them as voters for municipal officers, we should have a revolution and the bloodiest of civil wars over it And yet this very class of our citizens have, as a whole, deliberately and practically disfranchised themselves by persistently staying away from the polis, the conventions, the primary elections and similar places that our present system requires they should go to They have just as persistently refused position as we saw in the late attempt to induce a num ber to become inspectors of election, in which very many refused to give up their private offairs for even a single day to devote that day to the public service.

The consequence of this species of absentee ism is that the city years ago fell into the hands of unscrupulous men, who made politics and place hunting their sole pursuit, and who gave up their lives to making their several place pay to the utmost. Of course these men had no care for the interest of the city in any respect. They felt no moral obligation for the proper discharge of their duties. Appointed take care of the public welfare; they took care of themselves, and left the public welfare to do likewise. We have seen this is every fact of our history for nearly thirty years, and now it is possible we may see the result of it in a more striking way. If the cholera should be developed here next season it will, perhaps, devastate this island. It wil sweep members out of nearly every family in our city. No provision has been made against it, and it is almost against hope to expect that any will be. Our sewerage is defective to the last degree, and our city is always filthy. Such circumstances will favor the epidemic, and its effect will be terrible. And whose fault will it be? Every one is ready enough to cry out that it is the fault of the corrupt, thieving, sellish politicians in office, who do not give us a natural chance to escape the disease. But how much more is it the fault of the citizen whose neglect to perform his duties has permitted offices of trust to fall into the hands of such men? It is the thalt of every man who has stayed away from the polls and given up our city to the plunderers, who are able to de feat every measure devised for the public good. It is a rafty that the eyes of the people could not be opened by something less terrible than the visitation of this scource.

The National Museum-Natural History, Botany and Art at the Park.

There is already in the Park an admirable nucleus for a grand national museum—the commencement of a collection that will some day rival the finest in the world-that will equal that of the Zoological Gardens in London or the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. We give an account in another column of the acquisitions made up to the present time. Without noise or flourish of any kind, it will be seen that there has been brought together in this splendid public resort a collection of beasts and birds that is even now better than any private collection ever exhibited here. From the quietness with which all has been done the people scarcely know, what is the literal truth, that there is now open to the public at the Park a better museum than any ever before seen in this city. Here are fine specimens of different varieties of the American bear, the American bison, the Hindoo bull, the American deer, the Central American peccary, the Mica lion, ant bears, prairie wolves, monkeys of both the Old and the New World, and many smaller animals. The collection of birds is large and fine. Nearly all visitors to the Park have noticed the splendid specimens of the American eagle and of the swan Seventy-two swans have been presentedtwenty-two by the Senate of the city of Ham-burg, twenty-four by the Company of Vint ners of London, and twenty-six by the Com pany of Dyers of the same city. There are storks, firmingoes, pelicans—in short, a large collection of birds, many of them quite rare and very beautiful. An excellent start has also been given to

an art department for this national museum. Mrs. Crawford, the widow of the artist, has contributed a full set of her husband's works-splendid pieces of scalpture, bas reliefs and sketches. There are in this one donation eighty-seven pieces-making alone a noble gallery. One marble statue has been presented and some fine bronzes. All the articles in the art collection are voluntary contributions, as are also the larger number of those in natural history and botany. Though it has from the first been contemplated and intended that what is necessary for the perfection of the noble museum thus begun shall be bought, it has so far been necessary to spend but very little money. Our own citizens-men of wealth, artists and others-have taken up the idea in the best spirit, and thus show their readiness to further it by all means in their power. In their far away travel they remember home, and the Park has experienced the benefit of this. One liberal citizen, seeing the busy beavers building their strange villages far out in Idaho, thought at once how rare a curiosity such a beaver village would be on one of the streams or ponds in the Park, and at his own expense sent a pair of beavers to San Francisco and all the way round to this city. Unfortunately one of these little Westerners died, but the gentleman, no way intimidated, means to send another. How magnificent a museum will such a disposition make! The Park, from one end to the other, will be all museum. Beavers in the out of the way ponds, swans on the open lake, strange ruminants browsing on the meadows, timid gezelles leaping away behind every copse, and strange plants and rare flowers on every hand. How much of education there would be in such a museum! How much of refiring influence for every class of the people! How much better such a resort than the low hovels of the city—the purlieus of the rumshop-where all has the contamination of inherent humbug and deception, the contamination of filth, physical, mental and

What is now necessary is that the Park Comeld do all that lies in their power to foster and encourage the spirit that needs nothing else to make this great untional institution. They should issue a circular on the subject, to be sent especially to the American consuls at every foreign port. By that means they will put themselves in communication with all Americans in foreign countries, and will take an excellent practical step toward the enlargement of the collection. Every American abroad would take a pride in contributing, and thus the Commissioners will secure the larger animals of Asia and Africa, or they will learn of opportunities to purchase. All the collections in Europe have duplicates. and our citizens abroad, if shown exactly how, would secure many of these for us. Much less money would have to be spent by the Commis sioners than is thought. What is wanted is tact in the management. Let them manage details properly—the public spirit of our citizens will do the rest-and such a collection, gathered from all the quarters of the globe by the public spirit and munificence of our citizens, while it will be a noble monument to that spirit and munificence, will also be the most magnificent collection ever made.

THE CAMPAIGN: IN NEW JERSEY-THE CON-STITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.-They are baving a very animated campaign in New Jersey. Mass tings of thousands of men, in cities, towns and villages, are the order of the day over there. The republicans are lighting with a will; for they are fighting to win. They have the seven thousand democratic majority cast for General McGlellan to overcome, but they think they can do it. The democrats are fighting resolutely to hold their ground; but upon one point, at least, they are fighting under a great disadvantage. General Runyon. their candidate for Governor; in his implacable heatility to the constitutional amendment bolishing slavery, is on the wrong tack. He claims to be an admirer of the reconstruc tion policy, of President Johnson; but he stultifies himself in opposing this argend-ment, which is one of the main timbers of the Johnson platform. The New Jersey democracy, however, in refusing to ratify this amendment by their Legislature last winter, made the great mistake which we guess has placed General Runyon in his present unfavorable position. If he and his porty are defeated they may charge it to this consti tutional amendment. The best thing, there fore, that he and they, can do is to put their heads together, and come out beldly for the amendment, and for its ratification by New Jersey the coming winter, as one of the main pillars of the Johnson platform, accepted by the Jersey democracy. If they have any doubt upon the subject let them send for Judge Haskin, the misher of the Albany democratic platform, and be can tell them what they caght Musical Intelligence.

CONCERTS OF THE BROTHERS PORKER family produces three great singers in one get tion, but it is still more rare that these t should have just such voices—so exactly suited to form a concert company of themselves. Theodore Formes is a tenor robusto of the grand school, with a voice of extraordinary power and a style which has won for him a brilliant and sterling reputation all over Europe. He is beyond contradiction a great artist, and should alone be of sufficient attraction to crowd Irving Hall. William Formes, the baritone, is also a first class artist, whose style and taste are unimpeachable, while Carl Formes, as basso profundo, has no superior in America. His long rest has invigorated him, both physically and vocally; indeed his superbly sonorous voice has recovered all it old excellence, and we shall once more hear him in the vigor and ripeness of his natural style. The concerts of the Formes brothers, which commence at Irving Halon Monday evening next, will be the first musical sense tion of the season.

In the case of this extraordinary boy triumphs over caste and color. The profession, generous, and seldom even just to their own come to Tom to sneer, and go away be It rises superior to prejudice, and it enables not accomplish. He can repeat by an unconscious of memory any piece of music after he has honce. He seizes the thought at once, and fol sment, and with an assurance altogother ing. Tom comes out in a new accomplishment this evening. He will perform soles on the cornot a piston, which he has only guided for a low weeks. Tom is a phenomenon that the world does not are once in a century. Tom's hall is crowded every night.

Among the passingers in the steamer New York, which arrived here last night from Liverpool, is Mr. Grau and twelve principal artists of the Itaian Open engaged for the United St. tes and Havana. Madame Anna Bishop gave her first concert in San

Francisco since her return to that city, at Maguiro Academy of Music, October 4. She was to give anothe concert on the 6th, and a materier on the 7th of October Mesers Charles Lascelles and George T. Evans ass Signer Morley took a benefit at the Metropolitan the

atre, September 23. The comic opera of L'Elisir d'Amorwas rendered. Signorina Brambilla sang as Adina.

Jake Wallace's Minstrels were received by a fashion able and crowded audience at the Academy of Music, San Peel and Collins was greatly landed.

The New York Minstrets (Hussey, Collins, Wallace and Clintons) had been at the Academy of Music, and were well supported.

BROADWAY THEATRE. The highly popular piece of Sam at the Broad-way has had a most extraordinary success. In fact, is the only drama now on the boards in the city which seems to absorb a general and popular interest. The house is crowded every night al to a degree of discomfort, and were it not for the good arrangement of the management in the front of the house, which judiciously provides for the accommodation of the immense audiences who assemble every night, there might be some inconvenience experienced. Another fam mating will be given to-morrow, and we advise every one to go early.

Last night a new comedy in five acts, with the very happy title of The Needful, was played house. It is the production of Craven, the author of the Chimney Corner, Miriam's Crime and Milky White-ail admirable I tile dramas. In the construction of such dramas Mr. Craven ha deservedly had great success. His style was fresh and piquant, the delineation of cha acter someti mas orly. There was concentration, directness, vitality, pith and point in every scene. That field of authorship is Mr. Craven's true sphere, and he will, perhaps, not

is Mr. Craven's true sphere, and he will, perhaps, not have the same marked success in comedy. There is a want of purpose in The Needtul—a want of a central idea. The characters have too little relation with one another, and are run logether on the slightest thread of a story. Despite this fault the play was abundantly amusing, and parts of it elicited the houriest laughter and appliance. The part of Mrs. steek, the managing mather who browbeats her husband, lyrannizes over her stepdaughter, and throws her own daughter into the arms of every man she meety, is well draws, and was admirably acted by Mrs. Vernon. Mr. Mark Smith as Mr. Store, a retired shopkceper, a capital process of character, was eminently genial and happy in the MISCELLANBOUS Mr. Hackett's (Sir John Falstaff) re-Shall spercon and other characters drew

week which ented October 21. His brief engagemen much to receive such a spontaneous friends endors ment as a true representative of the legitimate drama even after his retirement from the stage.
In San Francisco the different places of were well filled during the fortnight ending October 3 Anch na Poene was on the boards of the Metron

theare. Mesdames Brown and Yesmans, and Mesars the sire. Messimes Brown and Yeannans, and Reserve Whentieigh, Thompson, Pauncefort, Leach and Shiels performed. Agrand matine, was to be given as the same house on the 7th inst. Daniel E. Bandrann, ansonced as an Anglo-German tracefina, was at Magnire's Open Housein his far crite character of Narcisse Pannar. The play was put on with new scenery and now appointments. Dandies Lost was to be exhibited at the Eureka theatre for another week from October 3. Mr. Studely gare Neige of the Woods at Magnire's Open House. He himself acted as Damon and Rolla on previous evenings. Captain Cooke to traveller in his own way) waked from the Claff House, San Franacisco, to Seal Rock, and have again, owe tight rope.

Manager Wilson closed his circus season in San Francisco September 20.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE .- This nouse its popularity, as it well deserves to do, among the theorem of the Bowery district. Without pandering to the lowest issues, which have been so seculously confirmed n the Bowery theatres, to the great detriment of publ merals, fony Pastor's entertainments provide casesh of fun and merals and light enjoyment, suitable to the desizes of the frequenters of places of manuscri without introducing those exciting dramas of the murder and bloodthirsty school so common on the B murder and bleadthirsty school so common as the new cry stage; and which corrupt while they amuse. Peop can enjoy themselves without being introduced to steel its most seductive but not less pernicious forms. And hearty laugh is always worth the price paid see it. See can be obtained at Tony Pastor's Opera House any night Atthough the programme writer, there is always to found something to amuse, and often a good deal to is struct; that nothing to demoralize. In this respect to the However places of amusement.

tre has grown so much in popular favor that the-lyn people are evidently no longer disposed to pai New York minstrel halls, if we can judge from a mense crowds which every night fill the house. mense crowds which every night fill the house. The manager has, we think, very wisely introduced, in eas nection with the usual performance of Rthiupian almostraity, a pentomime which is not to be-easily surpassed in the best New York theatre. At present the Eagle Trumpet, with Tony Denier in the leading part, belief the boards. It is admirably sustained throughout and evokes immense applicate. The minatrel company is a very line one, not excelled by any now in the country. Hookey's Opera House may be set down as no institution of Brecklyn, and a most desirable addition it is to the places of amusement in the City of Churches.

CONCERTS OF THE SEVENTH PROPERTY promenade concerts of the Seventh Bagisment Band under the direction of My Grafulb, which proved such a perfect success last season, will, we are glad to per-serve, be renewed on each afternate Saturday ovening, commencing to-morrow, and ending on the 3d of March.

Personal Intelligence. Don Agusan de Iturbido the eldest son of the first Emperor of Mexico, has just arrived in this city from that country. Maximilian has in every way endeavo to conciliate the Liurbide family, by making members princes and naming a battalion of troops
"The Burbide." Don Agustin has, however, refused any titles, er condecorations from Maximilian; and on the Chancellor of the order sending him the Grand Cross of Gradaloupe he returned it, with the remark that "if Exico returned to imperial institutions, he was the

them.

Major General John A. Logan, of Hinois; Hon. exMayor John Wentworth and Lieutenan's Governor William
Bross, of Chicago, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel,
ex-Mayor Wentworth being en resist, for Washington.
General Logan will probably zpeak, at the Union meeting
at the Academy of Munio, Brooklyn, this evening, where
General Kilpatrick will also make an address.